

C-1-40

Hautbois

Napoléon Coste,

Op. 34.

Divertissement Pastoral

Pour

Hautbois ou Violon

ou Guitare.

1863.

Hautbois
ou
Violon

150

« Journal »

1847

Journal de M. de ...

Journal de M. de ...

Journal de M. de ...

Journal de M. de ...

Journal de M. de ...

Napoleon Castle,

Op: 34 .

Disertissement Pastoral

Pour

Hautbois (ou Violon)

et Guitare .

1863 .

Hautbois ou Violon .

Hautbois, ou Violon.

Introduction.

Handwritten musical score for the Introduction section. The music is written for three parts: Flute (Flûte), Violin (Violon), and Oboe (Hautbois). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is common time (C). The score consists of five staves. The first staff is for the Flute, marked with a '1.' and a 'f' dynamic. The second staff is for the Violin, marked with a 'f' dynamic. The third staff is for the Oboe, marked with a 'p' dynamic. The fourth staff is for the Flute, marked with a 'p' dynamic and a 'pp' dynamic. The fifth staff is for the Violin, marked with a 'p' dynamic. The music features various melodic lines, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Handwritten musical score for the Andantino section. The music is written for three parts: Flute (Flûte), Violin (Violon), and Oboe (Hautbois). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 8/8. The score consists of four staves. The first staff is for the Flute, marked with a 'p' dynamic. The second staff is for the Violin, marked with a 'p' dynamic. The third staff is for the Oboe, marked with a 'p' dynamic. The fourth staff is for the Violin, marked with a 'p' dynamic. The music features various melodic lines, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Hautbois ou Violon.

2

Handwritten musical score for Hautbois or Violon, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

Dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), and *pp* (pianissimo). Articulation markings include accents and slurs.

Instrument labels are written above the staves: *Hautbois* (above the 4th staff), *Violon* (above the 5th staff), and *Hautbois* (above the 6th staff).

The score concludes with the word *Romance.* and the initials *V.S.* (Violon Solo).

Rondeau
Montagnard.

Allegretto.
Hautbois ou Violon.

The musical score is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The piece is titled 'Rondeau Montagnard' and is for 'Hautbois ou Violon'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamics like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte) are indicated. There are repeat signs with first and second endings. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style on aged paper.

Napoleon Coste.

Op:

Romance

Four

Hautbois, (ou Violon)

et Tuba.

Hautbois
ou
Violon.

Romance.

Hautbois ou Violon.

Cantabile

The musical score is written on 11 staves. The first staff begins with the tempo marking 'Cantabile' and the time signature '3/4'. The key signature consists of two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include 'p' (piano), 'f' (forte), and 'Cres' (crescendo). The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

au repeat
Allegretto.
Rondeau Montagnard. *Hautbois (ou Violon.)*

The musical score is written on a single staff in 2/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto.' and the piece is titled 'Rondeau Montagnard.' for 'Hautbois (ou Violon.)'. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'pp' (pianissimo). There are also repeat signs and first/second endings indicated by '1^a' and '2^a'. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the instruction 'V.S.' (Versus).

Hautbois, ou Violon.

Handwritten musical score for Hautbois, ou Violon. The score consists of ten staves of music, written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music is characterized by flowing, melodic lines with frequent slurs and ties. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *pp* (pianissimo). Tempo markings include *Scherzando*, *molto più lento.*, and *Animato*. The score is divided into sections by repeat signs and first/second endings. The final section is marked *Ritenuito.* and *pp*.

Staff 1: *p*

Staff 2: *Hautbois*, *Violon*

Staff 3: *Hautbois*, *Violon*, *1^a*, *2^a*, *Scherzando f*

Staff 4: *p*, *f*

Staff 5: *p*, *f*, *p*

Staff 6: *mf*

Staff 7: *p*, *mf*

Staff 8: *f*

Staff 9: *molto più lento.*, *p*

Staff 10: *Animato*, *Ritenuito.*, *pp*

Hautbois, ou Violon.

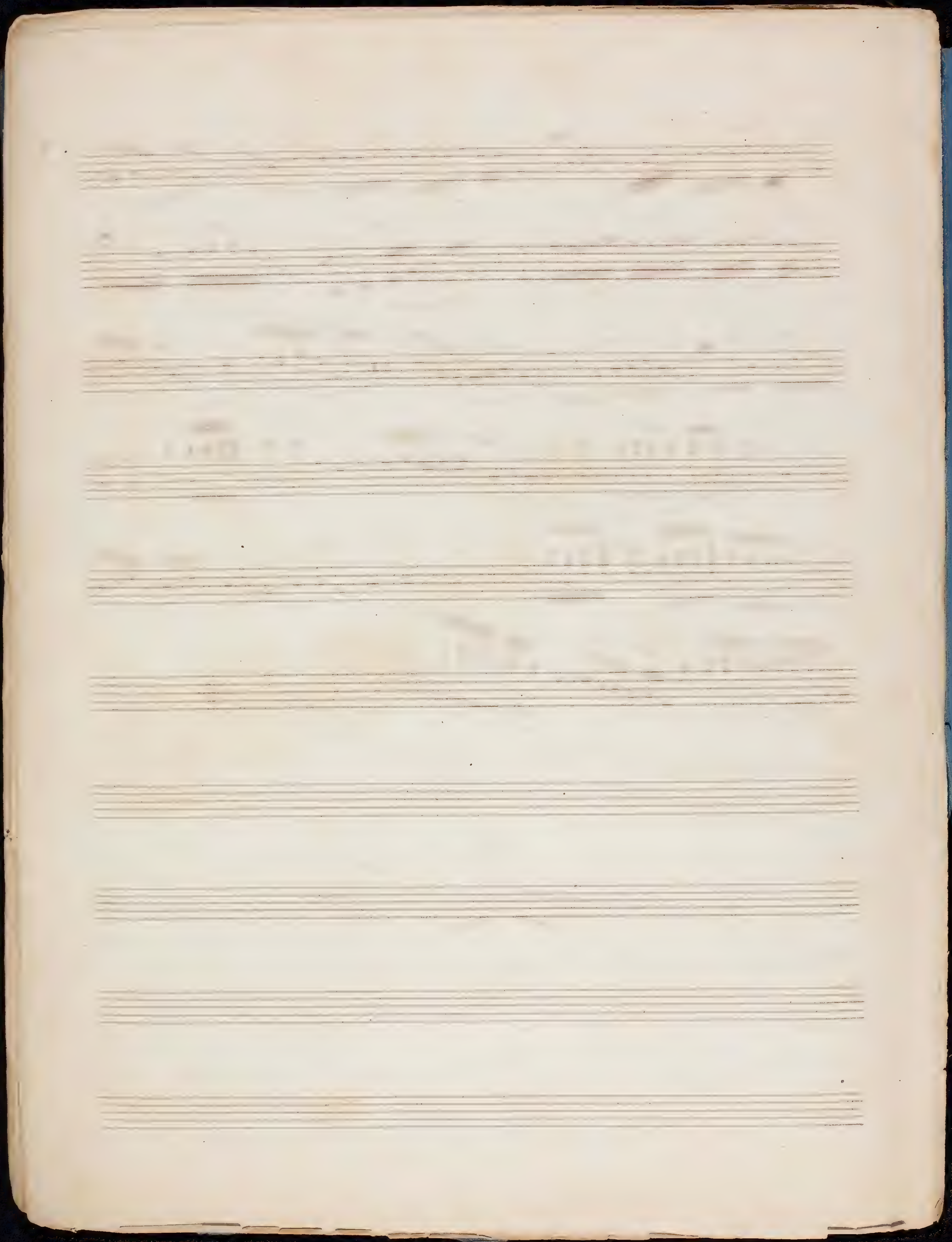
pp *Cres.*

f *poco agitato*

Violon *Hautbois* *Violon* *Hautbois*

Violon *Hautbois* *Hautbois*

Fin.





Napoleon Coste,

Op. 34.

Divertissement Pastoral

Pour

Hautbois ou Violon
ou Guitare.

1863.

Partie
de
Guitare



Napoléon Coste,

Op: 34.

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Divertissement Pastoral

Pour

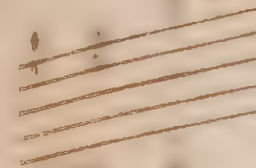
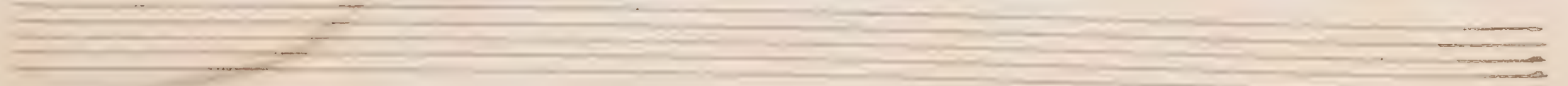
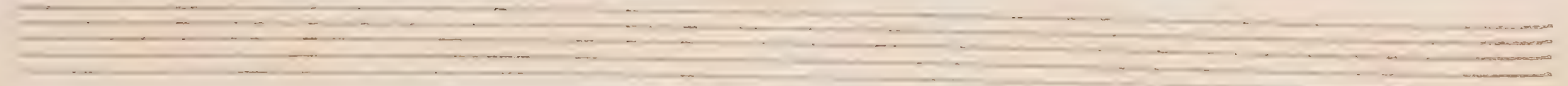
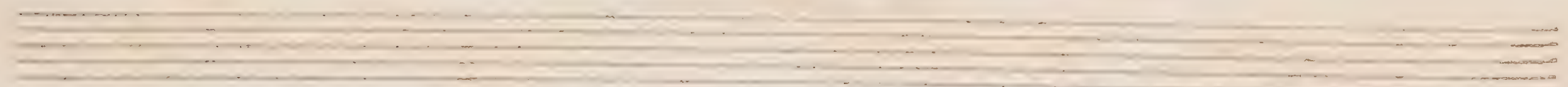
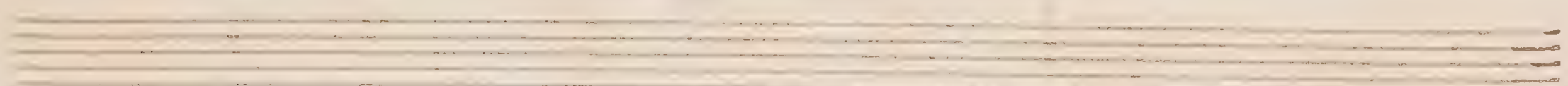
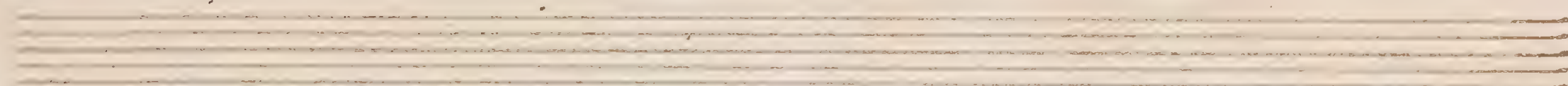
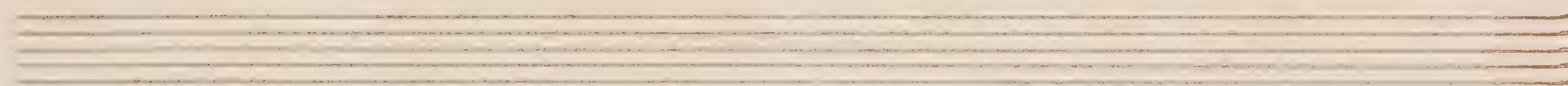
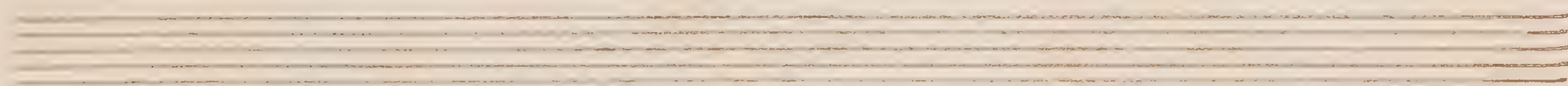
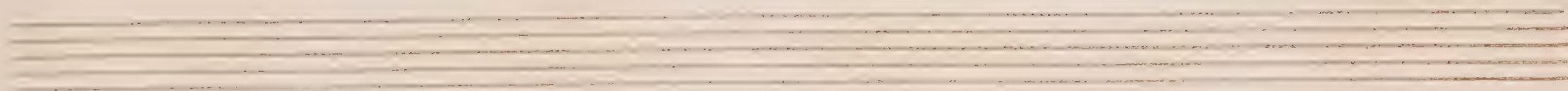
Hautbois ou Violon

ou Guitare

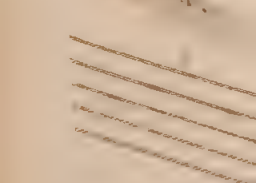
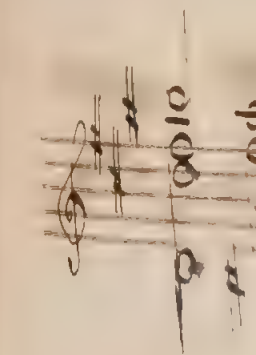
1863.

~ ~

Guitare.



Introduction



*Le Montagnard,**Divertissement Pastoral.*

Allegro.

Introduction. *mf*

Risolut.

V.A.

Guitare

Andantino. Solo.

1^{re} Case.

5^e Case.

Ritard.

Tolla parte

mf

2^a Case

mf

p

Guitare .

3

mf

trill

Barre

V. S. Romance.

Handwritten musical notation on ten staves. The notation is extremely faint and illegible, appearing as light brown or tan marks on the aged paper. The staves are evenly spaced and run horizontally across the page.

Apelion

Op

Flu

Al

han

Sh

Napoleon Coste

Gtr:



Romance

Pour

Hautbois (ou Violon)

ou

Flûte.



5

Flûte.

Guitare.

Romance.

Cantabile.

The musical score is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is written in the bass clef. The score includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and ornaments. The first staff has a double bar line after the first measure. The second staff has a double bar line after the second measure. The third staff has a double bar line after the third measure. The fourth staff has a double bar line after the fourth measure. The fifth staff has a double bar line after the fifth measure. The sixth staff has a double bar line after the sixth measure. The seventh staff has a double bar line after the seventh measure. The eighth staff has a double bar line after the eighth measure. The ninth staff has a double bar line after the ninth measure. The tenth staff has a double bar line after the tenth measure.

Guitare.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), indicating the key of G major. The notation is handwritten and includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. The music is written in a fluid, handwritten style typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscripts. The staves are connected by a single line, and the music is written in a continuous, flowing manner.

V. S.
Rondeau.

Guitare.

Rondeau
Montagnard. Allegretto.

fp

sfz

Coda

p

Guitare.

6

Handwritten musical score for guitar, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes treble clefs, key signatures of two sharps (F# and C#), and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The score is annotated with several performance instructions and markings:

- mf* (mezzo-forte) appears on the third staff.
- 5 mf* appears on the fourth staff.
- 1^{re}* (first ending) is marked on the fifth staff.
- 2^{de}* (second ending) is marked on the sixth staff.
- Scherzando* is written above the sixth staff.
- 9^e Case* (9th Case) is written below the sixth staff.
- 7^e Case* (7th Case) is written below the seventh staff.
- hautbois ou violon* (oboe or violin) is written above the eighth staff.
- bar* (bar) is written above the eighth staff.
- hautbois ou violon* (oboe or violin) is written above the ninth staff.
- bar* (bar) is written above the ninth staff.
- hautbois ou violon* (oboe or violin) is written above the tenth staff.
- bar* (bar) is written above the tenth staff.
- Guitare* (Guitar) is written below the ninth staff.
- Guitare* (Guitar) is written below the tenth staff.
- V.S.* (Versus) is written below the tenth staff.

Guitare.

Handwritten musical score for guitar, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines. Dynamics and performance instructions are written throughout the score:

- mf* (mezzo-forte) appears on the first staff.
- p* (piano) appears on the second staff.
- mf* appears on the fourth staff.
- poco Rallenti* (slightly slowing down) appears on the fifth staff.
- Ritenuito.* (retained) appears on the sixth staff.
- Animato.* (lively) appears on the seventh staff.
- X^e Case* (Xth Case) appears on the eighth staff.
- cresc.* (crescendo) appears on the eighth staff.

The score is written in a single system across ten staves, with various musical notations including notes, rests, and fingerings.

Guitare.

Handwritten musical score for guitar, consisting of six staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, time signatures (4/4, 3/4, 2/4), notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The piece concludes with a double bar line on the sixth staff.

Fin.

Four empty musical staves at the bottom of the page, each consisting of five horizontal lines.



